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## LITERATURE.

*La Folie : ses causes, sa thérapeutique, au point de vue psychique.*

Par TH. DAREL. Avec une préface du DR. E. GYEL. Geneva, M. Reymond ; Paris, F. Alcan, 1901. pp. 196. Price, Fr. 3.50.

This essay, "un livre tout d'intuition," as the Editor terms it, is the outcome of a philosophy of 'psychism.' "The human individual is constituted by an extremely complex grouping of monads, themselves of very different stages of evolution. . . . Such a group is naturally in a state of unstable equilibrium; and madness, that is to say the annihilation of the direction of the central monad, is the result of a rupture of equilibrium between the soul and the mental elements and between the mental elements and the 'astral' and material principle. The causes that predispose to insanity can all be traced to a lack of affinity between the soul and the secondary principles." We then have (1) hysteria, or insufficiency of central direction; (2) delirium of persecution, or rebellion of the mental elements from the ego, with subordination to the preponderant elements of the group; (3) mania and melancholia, or anarchy of the elements; and (4) dementia, or psychical disaggregation. The thesis is vigorously worked out; but most psychologists will prefer a less 'intuitive' account of the abnormal mind.

*Socrate (Les grands philosophes).* Par C. PIAT. Paris, F. Alcan, 1900. pp. 270. Price, Fr. 5.

This volume is the first of a series of works upon the leaders of philosophical thought, which will appear in quick succession under the general editorship of M. Piat. Kant, Avicenna, Malebranche, St. Anselm, St. Augustine, Descartes, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bonaventura, Maine de Biran, Pascal, Spinoza and Duns Scotus will form the subjects of the next following issues.

In the work before us, M. Piat treats of the life and teaching of Socrates in ten chapters, entitled respectively Social Surroundings, Youth, Vocation, Dominant Idea, Method, Ethics, Theology, Eschatology, Trial, and Influence. He writes pleasantly, and in popular vein; and, if he brings us nothing new, manages at least to cover his ground pretty thoroughly.

*Experimental Psychology*, by EDWARD BRADFORD TITCHENER. A manual of laboratory practice. Vol. I. Qualitative Experiments. Part I. Student's Manual. pp. 214. Price, \$1.60. Part II. Instructor's Manual. pp. 456. Price, \$2.50. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901.

It is a pleasure to announce the appearance of this very important and long expected work, due notice of which will appear later. It was a misfortune, however, that the two parts did not appear together.

*A Memorial of George Brown Goode.* Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution. U. S. National Museum, 1897, Vol. II. Washington, 1901, pp. 515.

The first thirty-eight pages of this interesting volume are devoted to abstracts of the remarks made by Gardiner Hubbard, Professors Langley, W. L. Wilson, H. F. Osborn, and W. H. Dall. Then follows

a twenty page memoir by Professor Langley, and the rest of the volume is devoted to papers on museums and the history of science in America, with a final bibliography of Goode's works. This book is made more interesting by full page plates of 109 of the most eminent men in the history of American science.

*Götterglaube und Göttersagen der Germanen*, von WOLFGANG GOLTHIER. L. Ehlermann, Dresden, 1894. pp. 66.

This unique little book attempts a condensed statement of what the ancient Germans believed, and how they worshipped, and to present it all in historical perspective. The more important chapters are on belief in spirits, souls, elfs and giants, gods and the Supreme God of heaven, Wodan, Baldr, and other special deities, the creation and destruction of the world, divine service. The author evidently holds that this is not a bad faith to live and die by.

*The Science of Life. An Outline of the History of Biology and Its Recent Advances*, by J. ARTHUR THOMSON. Blackie and Son., Ltd., London, 1899. pp. 246.

This is an admirable compend of evolution in the field of biology, by a facile pen, with several dozen helpful titles in the way of bibliography.

*Geschichte de Neugriechischen Volksschulwesens*, von PAUL KIPPER. H. Starke, Grossenhaim und Leipzig, 1897. pp. 96.

This history of the Greek school system begins in 1827, when the present scheme was organized under French influence. It describes the gradual predominance of German influences and the development of the courses of lower and intermediate education, nearly up to its date, with copious references.

*Erziehung und Erzieher*, von RUDOLF LEHMANN. Weidmannsche, Berlin, 1901. pp. 344.

The chief topics discussed are the relations between education and heredity, habit, educational ideals, home, the departments, philosophy in the school. The latter chapter appears to the writer of this note the most important.

*A Short Account of the Hebrew Tenses*, by R. H. KENNETT. University Press, Cambridge. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 104. Price, \$1.00.

The writer has found that students of Hebrew find special difficulty with tense, hence this primer designed to lead up to a fuller treatment of the subject in Driver's well known work.

*The Books of the New Testament*, by LEIGHTON PULLAN. Rivingtons, London, 1901. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 300. Price, \$1.25.

This introduction is neither a mere handbook nor an elaborate treatise for specialists. It is conservative, yet has made ample use of recent critical investigation. It devotes a chapter to each of the main books with several interesting appendices.

*A Text Book of Psychology for Secondary Schools*, by DANIEL PUTNAM. American Book Co., New York, 1901. pp. 300.

This is an interesting book by a revered teacher of long experience. It is lucidity itself, as well befits the normal classes to whom the author ministered. His mind was conservative, and while most of his work is devoted to what some now call the old psychology, there are plenty of illustrations from the new, especially on some of the senses,

dreaming, hypnotism, and with suggestions for apparatus and experiment.

*La Philosophie de la Nature chez les Anciens*, par CH. HUIT. Thorin et Fils, Paris, 1901. pp. 583.

The author considers the relations of nature to religious thought among Hebrews, Persians, Egyptians, Chinese, and Hindus; the relations of nature to poetic sentiment in the literature of ancient Greece and Rome; and then treats of scientific and metaphysical nature study among ancient philosophers.

*The Riddle of the Universe at the Close of the Nineteenth Century*, by ERNST HÄCKEL. Translated by Joseph McCabe. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1901, pp. 391.

There is a swan song which marks "the close of my studies on the monistic conception of the universe." The author renounces a system of monistic philosophy he had planned on account of growing age and weakening strength, and adds that "I am wholly a child of the nineteenth century and with its close I draw the line under my life's work." He here treats of life development, the soul, immortality, substance, nature, belief, monistic religion and ethics, in an easy and very interesting way interspersed by many fascinating reminiscences.

*Problems of Evolution*, by F. W. HEADLEY. Duckworth & Co., London, 1900. pp. 373.

First the writer tries to show that Lamarck is wrong as to the moulding influence of the environment, but he pleads for a world wide tendency to vary, and with natural selection as a regulating principle, so that all species, even the lowest, in a sense pilot themselves and heredity is progressively limiting the range of variation. With man the same principles as with the lower creatures are still operative, but others come in, so that civilization, though quite distinct from, is still guided by evolution. A discussion of the conditions that favor and oppose progress leads to a final chapter on China as unprogressive. The chapters on the interaction of species; the influence of the individual on the evolution of the race; on isolation; on moral, religious and intellectual evolution, are interesting and suggestive.

*Evolution of To-day*, by H. W. CONN. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1899. pp. 342. Price, \$1.75.

These pages are intended for those who having an interest in the question have neither the time nor the requisite knowledge of biology to read the numerous special discussions on the various phases of the subject. Hence the chapters are—what is evolution; are species mutable; classification of the organic world; life during geological ages; embryology; geological distribution; Darwin's explanation of evolution; more recent attempts to explain it; the evolution of man.

*Studies Scientific and Social*, by ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. 2 vols., pp. 532, 535. Macmillan & Co., London, 1900.

These two volumes are mainly reprints of more important articles, which the author has contributed to reviews and other periodicals during the thirty-five years ending in 1899. He has, however, introduced many copious illustrations which modify and frequently enlarge the original articles. The range of the author's studies is perhaps better seen here than in any of his works. He has grouped the 42 essays under the larger headings of earth studies, descriptive zoölogy, plant and animal distribution, theory of evolution, anthropology, education, politics, the land problem, ethics and sociology.